

600 MW 机组干式除渣系统应用研究

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摘要: 针对某电厂 600 MW 机组的干式排渣系统进行了应用试验, 通过测量锅炉排烟温度、飞灰含碳量、炉渣含碳量、炉渣冷却风入炉温度、排渣温度、排渣量等参数, 研究了干除渣系统对锅炉效率的影响, 并对整个锅炉系统进行优化。研究表明: 炉底进风的临界温度为 247.3 °C, 风温若低于临界温度则随着冷却风风量的增加, 锅炉效率逐渐降低; 600 MW 机组采用干除渣系统后, 锅炉效率提高约 0.023%, 解决了改造初期出现的排烟温度高, 钢带机卡涩的问题。

关键词: 600 MW 机组; 干式排渣; 冷却风风量; 锅炉效率

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引言

与常规的湿式除渣系统相比, 风冷干式除渣系统具有节电、节水、环保和灰渣综合利用效益好的特点^[1-3]。某电厂 600 MW 机组锅炉将水力除渣系统改造为干除渣系统, 锅炉在改造初期相继出现排烟温度升高、钢带机卡涩等^[4-5]问题。为分析上述问题原因、优化干除渣系统运行方式、减少干除渣系统对锅炉运行安全性和经济性的负面影响, 对该锅炉干除渣系统进行了优化试验研究。

1 除渣系统简介

干式除渣系统由钢带机输送、出渣破碎及干渣输送 3 部分组成, 系统如图 1 所示。钢带机输送部分包括炉底密封装置、液压破碎关断门和钢带除渣机等。出渣破碎系统包括: 一级碎渣机、中间渣仓、二级碎渣机等。干渣输送系统包括负压风机、渣仓以及组合式过滤器等。干式除渣机与锅炉出渣口用渣斗相连, 灰渣首先从炉膛的出渣口进入到渣斗中, 渣斗独立支撑, 渣斗容积可满足锅炉最大连续出力

工况下 6-8 h 排量。每个渣斗出口配 3 组液压关断门, 在关断门底部前后方向安装大渣隔栅, 允许风冷式出渣机故障停运 6-8 h 而不影响锅炉安全运行, 并对大于 200 mm 的大渣有破碎作用, 可以防止大渣直接落入出渣机钢带上。随后, 灰渣从渣斗中掉落在出渣机上, 出渣机出力保证不低于锅炉最大连续出力工况下的最大出渣量, 并留有 30% 的余量, 出渣机设有进风口, 可以根据锅炉出渣量自动调节风门的开度, 起弧段角度为 31°。

通过钢带的传动作用将落在出渣机出口上的灰渣运送到碎渣机, 碎渣机分为两级, 一级碎渣机设 2 台, 具有自动反转保护功能, 经过一级碎渣机破碎后的渣颗粒小于 70 mm × 70 mm; 二级碎渣机有 2 台, 经过破碎后的渣颗粒小于 25 mm × 25 mm, 具有自动反转保护功能和变频调节功能。在一级与二级碎渣机中间设置 1 个中间渣仓, 中间渣仓内安装有料位计, 便于后面负压输送系统运行, 在中间渣仓下部位置, 安装有一套紧急排渣装置。

经过破碎的灰渣通过干除渣输送系统进入到渣仓中储存。干渣输送系统采用负压输送, 包括两套管道、组合式分离器和负压风机, 一备一用。两路输送管道各设置一台空气冷却器, 冷却器将输送空气冷却到 40 °C 以下, 由负压风机排入大气。每路输送管路设一台组合式过滤器, 一个渣仓设一台组合式过滤器, 位置在储渣仓顶部。组合式过滤器分为扩容室、布袋过滤器和卸渣锁气 3 部分。

整套除渣系统采用 PL 程序自动控制, 卸渣采用就地手动控制, 各设备均设有就地启停按钮。

2 干除渣系统对锅炉效率的影响

在干除渣系统中, 高温炉渣经炉底排渣口落到排渣机输送带上, 排渣机在高温条件下连续缓慢运

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转,一部分冷风(小于燃烧总风量 1%)靠炉内负压吸入到锅炉底部的干除渣机内。在干除渣机内,这部分冷风吸收热炉渣的物理显热和炉渣可燃物燃烧释放出来的热量,升温至 200 - 400 °C,高温炉渣被冷却到 200 °C 以下,完成冷空气和高温炉渣的热交换,低温灰渣进入破碎和输送系统中。这样可将干除渣系统中钢带输渣机部分比作一微型空预器(其加热风量占燃烧总风量的 1% 左右),其对锅炉效率的影响取决于炉渣冷却风的风量和冷却风进入炉膛

的温度。当炉渣冷却风吸热量一定时,冷却风风量越大,风温就越低。当冷却风进入炉膛的温度接近但低于二次风的热风温度时,在入炉总燃烧空气量保持不变的情况下,冷却风作为燃烧所需空气从炉底送入,而经过空气预热器的冷空气量相应减少,这样锅炉的排烟温度会略有上升;但炉底冷却风可以回收炉渣的大部分物理显热及炉渣可燃物进一步燃烧放出的热量,锅炉热效率基本不变。

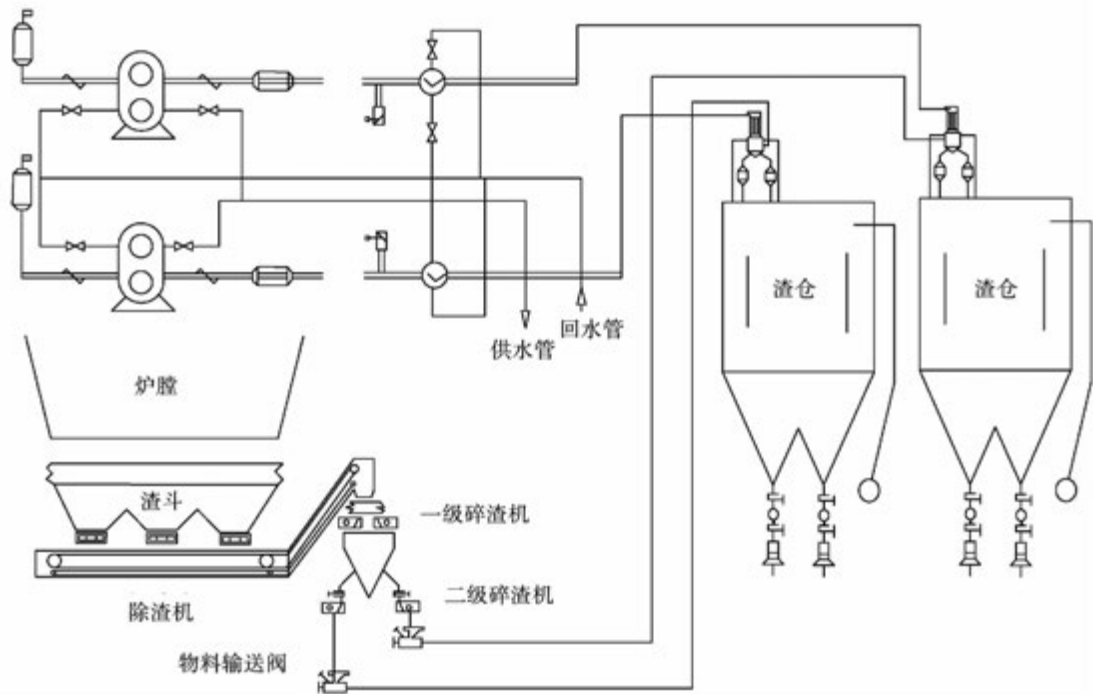


图 1 干式除渣系统

Fig. 1 A dry-type slag removal system

从锅炉吸热量平衡的角度分析,炉渣冷却风进入炉膛的温度存在着一个影响锅炉效率变化趋势的转折点,即炉底进风临界温度。如果冷却风进入炉膛的温度低于临界温度,将会造成锅炉排烟温度上升,锅炉效率降低;如果冷却风进入炉膛的温度高于临界温度,锅炉排烟温度下降,在维持吸热量不变的前提下,燃料消耗量减少,锅炉效率升高。以上关系如图 2 所示。

其中,ΔQ 为锅炉损失的热量,T 为炉渣冷却风进入炉膛的温度,该关系在炉底冷却风量一定的条件下成立,也就是说在不同冷却风门开度下,对应不同的影响锅炉效率转折点的温度点。

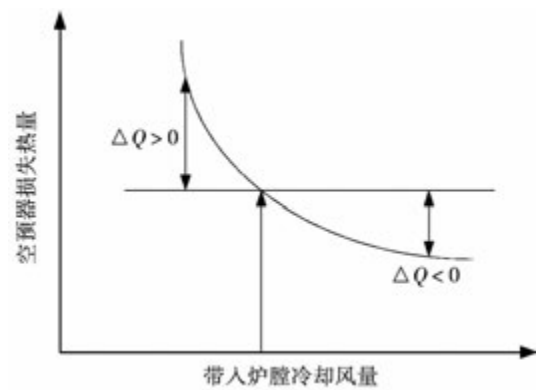


图 2 锅炉热平衡示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the heat balance in a boiler

3 干除渣系统对锅炉效率影响的试验研究

3.1 试验方法

试验依据电力行业标准(GB10184-88)《电站锅炉性能试验标准》执行,试验主要记录及测量的参数有锅炉排烟温度、飞灰含碳量、炉渣含碳量、炉渣冷却风入炉温度、排渣温度、排渣量等,利用炉渣斗现有观察孔,采用抽气热电偶测量炉渣冷却风入炉温度。

试验测量及记录数据均取其算术平均值。锅炉

效率的计算按照(GB10184-88)《电站锅炉性能试验标准》中的热损失法(简化效率试验)进行,并按照相关条件修正。

3.2 实验结果

炉底进风量或进风温度是衡量干除渣系统漏风率是否合理的重要参数,为准确分析炉底进风量对锅炉效率的影响,在锅炉 600 MW 负荷,煤质发热量和灰分稳定时,测算了干除渣系统不同进风量时的锅炉效率,其结果如表 1 所示。

表 1 入炉冷却风量对锅炉效率及锅炉排烟温度影响

Tab.1 The influence of the quantity of cooling air blowing into the furnace on the boiler efficiency and boiler flue gas temperature

参 数	数 值					
渣量/kg·h ⁻¹	8363	8363	8363	8363	8363	8363
渣初始温度/℃	900	900	900	900	900	900
渣最终温度/℃	160	160	160	160	160	160
渣放出热量/kJ·h ⁻¹	6196749	6196749	6196749	6196749	6196749	6196749
除渣机壳体散热量/kJ·h ⁻¹	372259	372259	372259	372259	372259	372259
入炉冷风温度/℃	25	25	25	25	25	25
加热后风温/℃	240	247.3	248	249.25	264	300
入炉冷却风风量/kg·h ⁻¹	27878	26944	26858	26705	25022	21674
燃烧总风量/t·h ⁻¹	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503
炉底风占总风比例/%	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.00	0.87
排烟温度升高/℃	2.088	2.018	2.011	2.000	1.874	1.623
燃煤发热量/kJ·kg ⁻¹	19490	19490	19490	19490	19490	19490
排烟温度升高后锅炉效率降低/%	0.1061	0.1026	0.1022	0.1017	0.0953	0.0825
炉渣显热回收后锅炉效率升高/%	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026	0.1026
锅炉效率净变化/%	-0.0036	0.0000	0.0004	0.0009	0.0073	0.0201

表中数据显示,进风温度为 247.3℃时为干除渣系统对锅炉效率影响的临界点,即干式除渣系统的临界温度为 247.3℃。其中,排烟温度升高后锅炉效率降低与炉渣显热回收后锅炉效率升高随加热后风温的变化情况如图 3 所示。当进风温度高于 247.3℃时,说明干除渣系统冷却风能使锅炉效率升高,反之则使锅炉效率降低,如图 4 和图 5 所示。

对于该锅炉,满负荷时炉底排渣量一定,渣初始温度和渣最终温度基本一定,也就是说炉底进风吸热量一定,这样炉底进风量越大,进风温度越低,对

锅炉效率负面影响就越大,炉底进风量越小,进风温度越高,对锅炉效率负面影响就越小。这就需要对于干式除渣系统的换热进行优化,尽可能达到以较小的人炉冷却风风量(小于入炉总风量的 1%)来冷却炉渣。

4 干除渣系统优化试验

4.1 优化前后锅炉效率的变化

在 600 MW 负荷常规运行条件下,分别测量了

炉底冷却风温、排渣温度等,根据炉底冷却风温来判断炉底冷却风量的大小。测得炉底风温为 232.4 °C,炉底进风温度低于临界温度 247.3 °C,炉底冷却风偏大,使锅炉效率降低 0.0064%。根据测试结果,对大部分冷却风门进行了封堵处理。然后继续对炉底进风温度进行了测试。测得进入炉内的风温为 290.08 °C,远高于进风临界温度。相比调整前,锅炉效率约提高 0.023%。而且冷却风调小后,输送带内风速降低,细渣被大量吹落堵塞清扫链的状况明显好转,钢带输送运行安全性明显提升。

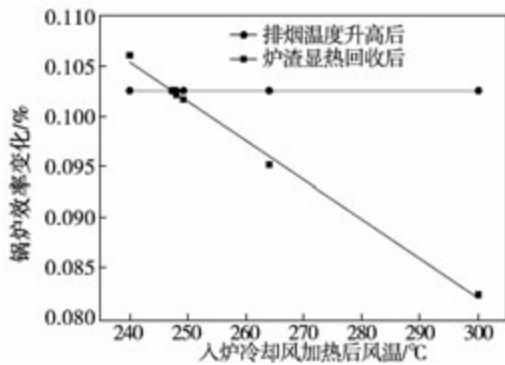


图3 入炉冷却风加热后风温对锅炉效率的影响

Fig.3 The influence of gas temperature of cooling air blowing into the furnace after being heated on the boiler efficiency

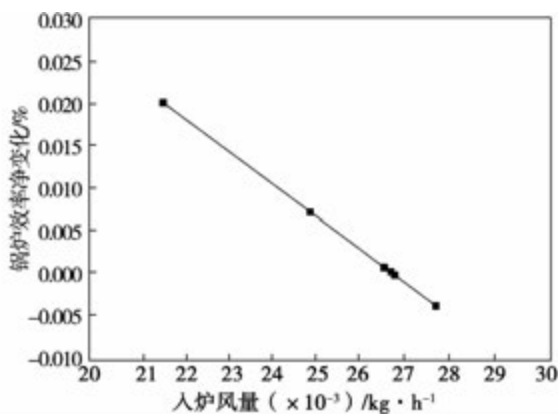


图4 入炉冷却风量对锅炉效率的影响

Fig.4 The influence of the quantity of cooling air blowing into the furnace on the boiler efficiency

4.2 优化前后炉渣含碳量的变化

通过就地考察以及相关试验发现,试验期间的燃煤煤种及其锅炉形式决定了其炉渣不具备在钢带

机上再燃烧的能力,改造不会改变炉渣含碳量,所以认为炉渣机械未完全燃烧热损失不变,锅炉效率也不变。

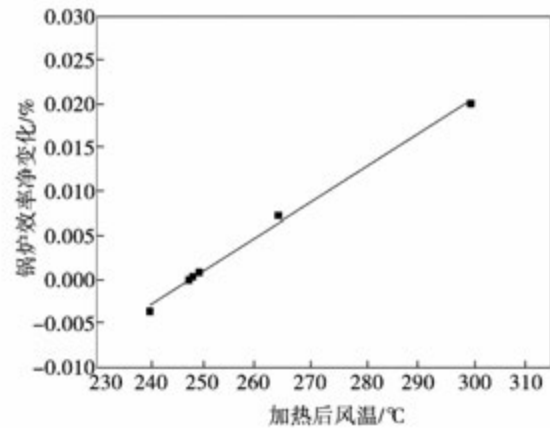


图5 入炉冷却风加热后温度对锅炉效率净变化的影响

Fig.5 The influence of gas temperature of cooling air blowing into the furnace after being heated on the the net change in boiler efficiency

4.3 优化前后炉渣量的变化

冷灰斗喉部面积为 31.26 m²,假定炉底冷却风量为总风量的 0.6%、0.7%、0.8%、0.9%、1.0%,对应冷灰斗喉部风速分别为 0.213、0.248、0.284、0.319 和 0.355 m/s。在炉底进风量小于总风量 1% 时,对应颗粒的最小带出速度均大于炉底进风速度,即当炉底进风量小于总风量的 1% 时,炉底进风带不走直径在 75 μm 以上的炉渣颗粒,而从炉底渣颗粒分布情况可知,小于 75 μm 的颗粒所占质量份额较小,小于 5%,这样基本可以认为目前的炉底进风量对干式排渣系统改造前后炉渣量不构成影响。其测量结果如表 2 所示。

5 优化改造的效益

进行干式除渣系统优化应用后,每年节约水约 25.9 万 t,节约厂用电约 15.81 万 kWh,节约标煤约 207 t,节约维护费用 25 万元,每年节省总费用为 179.715 万元,经济效益显著。优化后,减少了对水环境的污染,大渣综合利用价值大幅提升。

表 2 炉渣颗粒的最小带出速度

Tab.2 The minimum carrying-out rate of smallest particles of slag

参 数	数 值				
总风量/ $t \cdot h^{-1}$	2503	2503	2503	2503	2503
炉底冷却风量比例/%	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
炉底冷却风量/ $t \cdot h^{-1}$	15.018	17.521	20.024	22.527	25.03
炉底进风温度/ $^{\circ}C$	290	290	290	290	290
炉底进风密度/ $kg \cdot m^{-3}$	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627
炉底进风速度/ $m \cdot s^{-1}$	0.213	0.248	0.284	0.319	0.355
带出炉渣颗粒直径/mm	0.075	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.11
球形系数	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
炉渣颗粒密度/ $kg \cdot m^{-3}$	680	676	671	666	658
空气粘度/ $\mu Pa \cdot s$	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032
炉渣颗粒最小带出速度/ $m \cdot s^{-1}$	0.411	0.440	0.501	0.562	0.621

6 结 论

通过对炉底冷却风量的调整,炉底进口冷却风温度大幅提高,测算炉底冷却风量约占入炉总风量的 0.90%,达到炉底进风量小于入炉总风量 1% 的设计值;因此,干式排渣系统不会引起排烟温度大幅升高。

该炉燃用试验煤种时,实测满负荷炉底排渣量为 8 363 kg/h 左右。干式除渣系统改造前后炉渣量以及炉渣的含碳量基本不变,对锅炉效率的影响可忽略不计。

冷却风量优化后入炉炉底风温约为 290.1 $^{\circ}C$,干除渣系统优化后锅炉效率提高 0.023%。同时,冷却风量优化后钢带机卡涩次数明显减少,钢带机运行可靠性大幅提升。

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from the traditional control systems and analysis were conducted. It has been found that the intelligent PID control is obviously superior to the traditional PID control, thus offering a theoretical basis for adopting the intelligent PID controllers in gas-fired boiler combustion control systems in industrial processes. **Key Words:** gas-fired boiler, combustion control system, intelligent PID (proportional, integral and differential) control, traditional PID control

2台600 MW机组烟气汞排放水平及形态比较 = **Comparison of the Mercury Emission Level and Morphology of Flue Gases From Two 600 MW Units** [刊, 汉] SHI Hao-xun (Zhejiang Zheneng Research Institute Co. Ltd., Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310052) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2015, 30 (3). - 417 - 420

By adopting the Ontario-Hydro method and the 30B method, tested and measured were the morphology and distribution of mercury in flue gases from two 600 MW class units equipped with different SCR devices. It can be seen from the measurement results that both mercury emissions concentrations in the flue gases from the tail portions of both units are less than $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$, meeting the national current mercury emissions standard $30.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$. The difference between the mercury contents of the ash and flue gases at the bottom of the static precipitators of the two units is relatively big. The mercury content of the ash at the bottom of unit No. 1 takes up 77.6% of the total mercury content, over one time more than that of unit No. 2. The average mercury content at the flue gas discharging port in the tail portion of unit No. 2 occupies 46.7% of the total mercury input while that of unit No. 1 only accounts for 9.6% of the total mercury input. The difference between both units is mainly attributed to the fact that the flying ash in the flue gases from unit No. 1 adsorbs more mercury in the flue gases, therefore, reducing the gas-state mercury emissions. **Key Words:** coal-fired power plant, SCR (selective catalytic reduction), mercury, removal rate

600 MW机组干式除渣系统优化应用研究 = **Study of the Optimization and Application of a Dry Type Slag Removal System for 600 MW Units** [刊, 汉] ZHENG Wen-guang, ZHU Liang-song, LIU Bo, HU Zhi-yong (Huadian Electric Power Science Research Institute, Hangzhou, China, Post Code: 310030) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2015, 30(3). - 421 - 425

An optimization and applied experiment were performed of a 600 MW unit dry type slag removal system in a power plant. Through measuring the exhaust flue gas temperature of the boilers, carbon content of flying ash, carbon content of slag, temperature of the air cooling the slag when entering into the furnace, slag temperature and the quantity of

slag when discharged etc. parameters, the authors studied the influence of the slag removal system on the boiler efficiency and optimized the whole boiler system. It has been found that the critical temperature of the air fed from the bottom of the furnace should be 247.3 °C. If the temperature of the air is lower than this critical temperature, the boiler efficiency will gradually decline with an increase of the amount of cooling air. After a dry type slag removal system has been adopted for a 600 MW unit, the boiler efficiency will increase by about 0.023%, thus solving the problem that there emerged a high temperature of flue gases in the initial stage of the reconstruction and the steel belt conveyer got stuck. **Key Words:** 600 MW unit, drytype slagremoval, cooling air flow rate, boiler efficiency

低温省煤器对汽轮机组热力经济性影响研究 = **Study of the Influence of a Low Temperature Economizer on the Thermal Cost-effectiveness of a Steam Turbine Unit** [刊, 汉] CHENG Dong-tao, MA Ting-shan, CHEN Kai, JU Wen-ping (Xi'an Thermodynamics Academy Co. Ltd., Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710032) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2015, 30(3). -426 -429

To put a low temperature economizer into operation will directly affect the operation state of its boiler and steam turbine. The heat rate reduction method for steam turbines is regarded as an effective and practical method for analyzing and evaluating the influence of a low temperature economizer on the thermal cost-effectiveness of the whole unit. With a 1 000 MW unit serving as an example, the influence of the putting-into-operation of its low temperature economizer on the thermal cost-effectiveness of the steam turbine unit was calculated through conducting a heat rate test and by using the equivalent enthalpy drop calculation method respectively. The results calculated by using both methods are in good agreement. Under the condition of the steam turbine unit operating at a test load of 1 000 MW, 900 MW, 800 MW, 700 MW, 600 MW and 500 MW, the heat rate of the steam turbine decreased by 45.1, 46.5, 55.6, 43.9, 45.3 and 41.1 kJ/kW · h respectively after the low temperature economizer had been put into operation, thus leading to a notably high thermal cost-effectiveness of the steam turbine unit and achieving a conspicuous energy-saving result. **Key Words:** low temperature economizer, steam turbine, heat rate, equivalent enthalpy drop

燃用准东煤循环流化床锅炉结渣沾污分析研究 = **Analysis and Study of the Slagging and Contamination of a CFB Boiler Burning Zhundong-originated Coal** [刊, 汉] CHEN Heng, WANG Yun-gang, MA Hai-dong, ZHAO Qin-xin (Education Ministry Key Laboratory on Thermo-fluids Science and Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. -2015, 30(3). -430 -434